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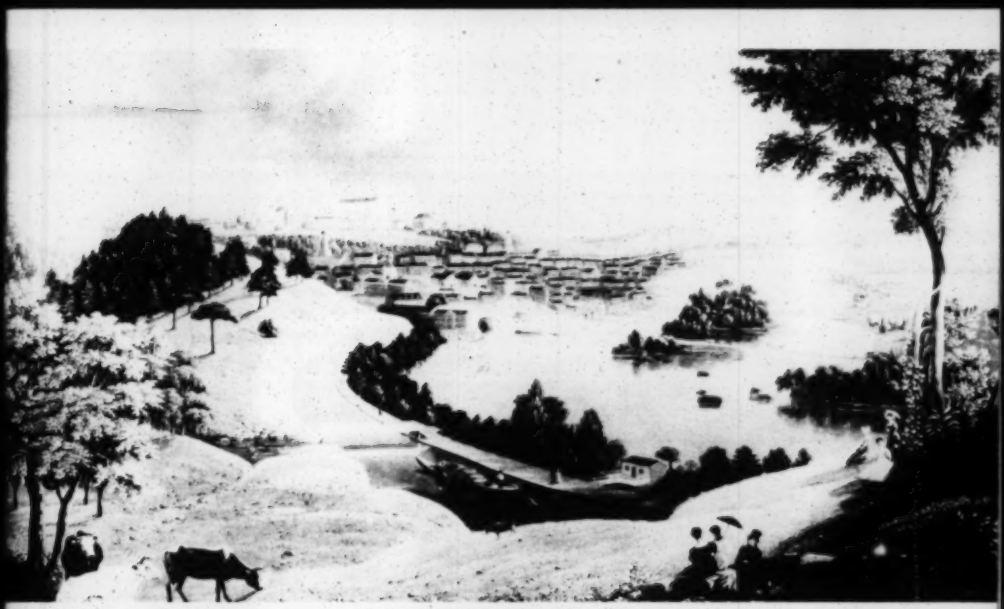

VIEW OF RICHMOND IN 1833

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Richmond, from the hill above the waterworks; engraved by W. J. Bennett from a painting by G. Cooke. Copyright 1834. From the original hand-colored aquatint in the Valentine Museum. The view shows the Virginia State Capitol, designed by Thomas Jefferson after the Maison Carrée at Nismes, dominating the Hill; nearby the old City Hall (destroyed) by Robert Mills; and to the far left the Penitentiary designed by Benjamin H. Latrobe (destroyed). In the background is Church Hill. — *Valentine Museum.*

VOLUME 9, NUMBER 1 • SPRING 1957

Historic Preservation

Published by the

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

712 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

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Subscription is included in annual dues of members and member organizations. Special subscription rate for libraries only is $2.00 per year. Application for entrance as second class matter made April 24, 1952, at Washington, D. C.

Published quarterly

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Chairman of the Board of Trustees: David E. Finley

President: Richard H. Howland

Editor: Helen Duprey Bullock

Managing Editor: Terry Brust

Business Manager: Charlotte J. Hatton

RICHMOND'S

Church Hill

Historic Richmond Foundation, a Trust member organization, has moved one step nearer its goal of stabilizing and preserving the ante bellum 18-block area which surrounds St. John's Church, by the passing of legislation creating an historic zone in the area. In St. John's Church, the Virginia Convention of 1775 charted Virginia's course toward independence.

It was in St. John's, with Washington, Jefferson, Richard Henry Lee, Edmund Pendleton, Peyton Randolph and George Mason as fellow delegates that Patrick Henry made his plea for "Liberty or Death," and Virginia became the first colony to declare for deliberate and organized resistance to Great Britain. Mary Wingfield Scott in her scholarly and detailed study of *Old Richmond Neighborhoods* states, "the burning words of Patrick Henry on

The Anthony Turner House, acquired in May, 1957, by Historic Richmond Foundation, was built in 1803-10 by Anthony Turner, a city magistrate. Basement windows have their original small panes and keystones, and the interior woodwork and mantels are in their original condition.—*Valentine Museum*

Historic Richmond Foundation has an option to buy the Hardgrove House, built in 1849. Although in poor condition, this example of late Greek Revival architecture remains structurally sound. — *Valentine Museum*

that day changed this modest frame church into one of the shrines of freedom for the whole world."

To provide a fitting setting for such a shrine, members of the William Byrd Branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities organized in July 1956 and received a state charter for Historic Richmond Foundation as a tax-exempt educational organization. This dedicated group of leading citizens made an exhaustive and impartial study of the area as the basis for a plan to preserve and keep it in continued usefulness.

The section contains more than 70 houses of the ante bellum period, many of them identified with the history, not only of the city, but of the nation. The area that survived the disaster of the Evacuation Day fire after the fall of Richmond, and has escaped the blight of neon, parking lot and urbanization, despite its natural hillside boundaries, commanding location, nearby parks and residential character, now threatens to become a slum. The foundation is undertaking to reverse this trend.

They have already secured a promise of cooperation from the Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority; the National Park Service is establishing regional headquarters in the former weather bureau building in Chimborazo Park to be used as a tourist information center for all historic places in and around Richmond; the city has passed favorable zoning legislation for the area; one member of the foundation has offered the State Hospital Board a spacious site for a proposed new children's psychiatric hospital, easily accessible to the Medical College of Virginia and to parks and open spaces, where remodelled houses would provide cottage-type facilities for the resident young patients; and Medical College officials think favorably of the area as a residential neighborhood of good quality and moderate rent that could serve the needs of the staff members of the college and its hospitals.

Property acquisition has begun, and the members of the foundation have embarked on a major effort to raise funds for what should prove to be a self-liquidating investment of $300,000 to $500,000 to acquire the area, restore and modernize the houses and create additional park spaces. The help of businessmen is being enlisted on patriotic grounds, but also on the premise that preventing blight in a downtown area and halting the rush to the suburbs, is more important than trying to correct it after it occurs. Historic restoration and preservation has paid by increasing tax values in other areas such as Georgetown, D. C., Beacon Hill, Boston, and the Vieux Carré in New Orleans.

The future looks brighter for the Church Hill area, and all of us interested in sound preservation and effective community action will watch this experiment with interest and enthusiasm, and will lend it our heartiest support. It may well prove a pilot area for another American city with a similar problem.

—H. D. B.

ON SEEKING FOUNDATION SUPPORT

The officer of a project for which funds must be solicited should remember this: the most important people in the world to the success of a philanthropic foundation are the trustees and officers of non-profit organizations which come to it for assistance. Whereas an industry can control the quality of its manufactured product, the philanthropist is at the mercy of the officers of the projects he supports to determine the quality—that is, performance—of his dollars. The successful foundation is one that has made its grants to wise and competent people.

The point is clear. A project had better have able leadership if it hopes for substantial support from the foundation. While one could point to dozens of instances of money having been granted to foolish, ineffectual men, the long view underscores the contention that superior and productive men have received the most consistent support for their projects from private philanthropy.

The paramount consideration, therefore, in raising money for a non-profit educational or charitable organization is to make certain that the organization rests in the hands of the most able leaders who are available to it. This matter of leadership affects every aspect of an application to a foundation, and is by all odds the most important factor in determining the outcome of an appeal.

Parenthetically, however, no organization should assume that mere window-dressing can take the place of actual leadership, for a capable foundation will determine quickly whether the impressive names on a letterhead constitute the responsible leadership of a project, or are mere trimming to conceal the mediocrity of those in the driver's seat.

Assuming, then, that a project possesses such leadership, how should these officers undertake to secure foundation support for their program? Obviously, the first consideration is to select a foundation whose interests encompass those of the project in question. This is elemental.

Having located such a foundation, an applicant must give the most careful judgment to the details of his approach. Most foundations are swamped with requests. They struggle to give ample time and attention to each one. Since this is often a practical impossibility, wise applicants have no choice but to use what personal contact they may have, or whichever name is the strongest among their officers, to gain an early hearing for their programs. Having accomplished this introduction, the fate of a project then rests on its objective merits —to a degree that is astonishing in human affairs.

To provide grist for a foundation's mill, the preparation of a prospectus is essential. This should contain a history of the project or organization making the appeal, a list of its trustees and officers (preferably with some brief identification of each trustee), a detailed outline of the work for which aid is sought, a budget that carefully justifies the particular amount of money requested, and whatever substantiating evidence that can be supplied to underscore the importance of the project as a whole.

The quality of this prospectus is important, for on occasion it may serve as a reflection of the quality of work to be expected from the project itself. A sloppy and inadequate prospectus may suggest a sloppy program.

In presenting its appeal, an organization must be prepared to support its claim for foundation aid by evidence of having exhausted every opportunity for financial assistance that might be found in its own backyard. Every foundation will want to know what support its applicants are already receiving, and may be quick to discern a ready source of funds which has been ignored. Intelligent philanthropy aims to help those who help themselves, and foundation aid is no substitute for what should be

provided by those intimately concerned with a project.

Above all, the applicant for a grant must understand the nature of this institution with which he is dealing. It has been established for the purpose of giving money away, which it hopes to accomplish in an efficient manner for the benefit of mankind. It is not only willing, but in most cases eager to hear of every sound project that falls within its frame of interest—since the better a foundation knows what is going on, the better it can select vital projects for support. And if in competent hands—as most foundations are—it will examine the material submitted to it with not only thoroughness and objectivity, but a keen appreciation for what the applicants are striving to accomplish.

None of which is to say, however, that the applicant will necessarily receive the grant he has requested. A foundation is faced not only by the opportunities offered to it in a particular appeal, but by the extent of its own commitments, the limitations of its own budget, and the necessity for a choice between many good projects, of which the applicant's appeal is only one.

Understanding this, it is unreasonable to expect a foundation's response to be a simple Yes or No to every appeal. Often a request will be granted in part, the foundation believing correctly that additional funds can be secured for the project elsewhere. On occasion an appeal may be declined for the present, with the door left open for reconsideration at a later time. Frequently, too, a foundation will offer only advice —yet this can be as helpful as money, considering philanthropy's broad knowledge of non-profit projects and their problems.

In any event, both foundation and applicant must regard one another as associates committed to the same general area of interest. For without applicants, foundations could do nothing apart from programs which they initiate and operate themselves. And without foundations, many essential projects would have to be abandoned.

The majority of project leaders who have successfully sought and found foundation aid have understood this relationship. They are the ones who, when a letter declining an appeal is received, hasten to acknowledge this refusal with a note of appreciation for the consideration given their request. They are the ones who continually keep foundations informed regarding their work, though years may go by between specific appeals for support. They are the ones who understand most clearly that it is as hard to give money away wisely as it is to obtain it for their own work.

While a justified need, like virtue, may not always triumph, there are few justified needs which will not receive a thoughtful and appreciative hearing when presented in an intelligent way to the appropriate foundations. Realizing this, there is no reason to seek philanthropic money with an apologetic, hat-in-hand attitude. Rather, the relationship between projects and foundations in any specific field can be—and often is —one of mutual understanding and interest, of cooperative concern—though years may pass without a grant being made or solicited.

—A Philanthropic Foundation Executive.

SUGGESTED READING

Andrews, F. Emerson. *Philanthropic Foundations.* New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1956, 459 pp.

Flexner, Abraham. *Funds and Foundations: Their Policies Past and Present.* New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1952, 146 pp.

Kiger, Joseph C. *Operating Principles of the Larger Foundations.* New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1954, 151 pp.

Rich, Wilmer Shields. *American Foundations and Their Fields.* American Foundation Information Service, 7th edition. New York: Raymond Rich Associates and Marts and Lundy, Inc., 1955, 744 pp.

THE DEFINITION OF A GOAL

Early in April the Executive Committee of the National Trust approved the Report of the Committee on Planning, which defines the functions of the Trust and states its goal for the future.

Among the new developments planned is the inauguration of a series of local chapters of the Trust in several centers rich in structures of historical and architectural significance. These chapters will enlist members on a broad scale, not only to assist preservation projects that are in need of immediate aid, but also to collaborate with and enrich the activities of preservation societies already existing in the various areas. The expanded *Quarterly*, of which this is the first number, will be developed still further as a magazine to interest the cultivated layman, and to spur a widespread membership drive for the local chapters. Every chapter will have a program of lectures, seminars, or projects that will bring a knowledge of modern preservation methods to a wide public. The National Trust emphasizes again its role as a nongovernmental agency devoted to collaboration with and coordination with other preservation groups, federal, state, municipal, and private.

An increased program of publications and seminars is included in the current plans for expansion, as well as the organization of courses at leading institutions for students at the graduate level. These courses would train professional workers in the fields of architectural restoration and museum administration.

The Trust will sponsor an annual award for distinguished work in the field of historic preservation, planning to make the first presentation at the time of the Annual Meeting in Salem, Massachusetts, on October 12, 1957. The current plans for this year's expansion will also offer increased facilities for consultation service at the headquarters office, by the addition of new staff members.

A goal for the near future is the establishment of a revolving fund with which to acquire outstanding properties of national significance, when they are endangered, and if no other funds are available. The intent would be to rescue such properties and hold them until local groups can secure funds for their purchase and maintenance.

For these and other developments the National Trust needs major additions to its endowment funds. The Report of the Committee on Planning is designed as a vehicle that will enable the Trustees to elicit support and sizeable gifts from interested foundations and individuals.

—R.H.H.

MEMBERSHIP

The National Trust has 1794 individual members, 215 member organizations, and five corporate members, making a total of 2014 in the combined categories. There has been an increase since May 18, 1956, of 383 individual members, 47 member organizations, and two corporate members. This shows a total gain in all categories of 431.

The corporations, Design & Production, Inc. (Va.) and The Mayflower (D.C.) have joined the National Trust. New organizational members are Historic Montgomery Foundation (Ala.); Historic Richmond Foundation (Va.); Historic Savannah Foundation, Inc. (Ga.); Historical Society of the Town of Greenwich, Inc. (Conn.); National Society of Colonial Dames of America, State of Florida; National Society of Colonial Dames of America, Commonwealth of Kentucky; New England Electric Railway Historical Society, Inc. (Mass.); New Jersey Historical Society.

John Philip Sousa, leader of the United States Marine Band, 1880-1892.—*U. S. Defense Dept., Marine Corps*

Sousa Memorial

John Philip Sousa, "March King" of America, will be honored by the establishment of a memorial center at 318 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C., Sousa's home during part of his term as conductor of the U. S. Marine Band. The American Bandmasters Association developed the idea for the memorial; representatives of this organization have been joined by members of the National Catholic Bandmasters Association, the College Band Directors National Association, and American School Band Directors Association in forming a Board of Directors. Under the direction of Lt. Col. William F. Santelmann, a retired leader of the U. S. Marine Band, and chairman of the Board of Directors, a drive will be launched to enlist financial aid from members of these organizations, as well as the band instrument, music publishing, and uniform industries, and the individual bands and bandsmen throughout America.

John Philip Sousa was the conductor of the U. S. Marine Band for twelve years, 1880-92. The "March King" was one of few men to have served in three branches of the military services. In addition to Sousa's Marine Band service, he was musical director of the Sixth Army Corps during the Spanish-American War and during World War I was lieutenant in charge of Navy bands. In the latter capacity he served as a "dollar-a-year" man. Sousa also toured the country with the Great Lakes Naval Training Station Band, drawing millions of dollars into the government's treasury on Liberty Loan drives. During his later years, the famous conductor was helpful in the formation of amateur bands.

U. S. Marine Band at the White House, May 12, 1930, directed by John Philip Sousa. The "Royal Welch Fusiliers March" is being played for President Hoover, Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, and officials of the Washington Gridiron Club.—*U. S. Defense Dept., Marine Corps*

As a composer, Sousa produced ten comic operas and more than a hundred marches, which include the *Stars and Stripes Forever, Washington Post March,* and *Semper Fidelis,* which became the official march of the U.S. Marine Corps.

The B Street house was bought by Mr. Sousa in 1878, and he and his family lived there until 1900. The structure is near the place of his birth in the capital city, and not far from the site of his burial in the Congressional Cemetery. The house in also close to the Library of Congress in which are deposited the manuscripts of his compositions.

IN DANGER

Bridgeport, Conn. The 17-room Harral-Wheeler mansion, considered one of the nation's most notable examples of nineteenth-century Gothic Revival architecture, is facing destruction. The late Archer C. Wheeler bequeathed the property to the city for "educational and park purposes" and the house for a library or museum. The will provides gift of $15,000 for making any necessary structural changes, and also for a $40,000 trust fund for maintenance. The city, however, has filed a suit in Superior Court to obtain the site for a new 11-story city hall and civic center. Opposition to the city's action is being led by the Antiquarian and Landmarks Society of Connecticut, a Trust member. The group of concerned citizens hopes to gain permission for its lawyer to defend the late Mr. Wheeler's wishes as an *amicus curiae* when the case comes before the court in June. Ernest Hillman, Jr., of Fairfield, Conn., has been instrumental in organizing the citizens who wish to preserve the Wheeler mansion and grounds for Bridgeport's "educational and park purposes." The Mary Silliman Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, initially led the opposition campaign.

Designed by Alexander Jackson Davis, the house was built in 1846 by Henry Harral, a wealthy saddlemaker and a relative of the Wheeler family by marriage. The property was purchased in 1873 by Nathaniel Wheeler, a pioneer sewing machine manufacturer and the father of Archer C. Wheeler.

Referring to the mansion in his biography of Davis in 1942, Roger Hale Newton described it as "one of the outstanding compositions of that decade, in that it was comparatively small, yet one might say utterly suave and self-possessed. Its smooth clean surfaces broken by lacy Tudor casements with

Harral-Wheeler Mansion, Bridgeport, Conn.
—*Metropolitan Museum of Art*

dripstones, its octagonal observation tower simply crenelated, its nicely balanced gables and shady vine-covered veranda produced a most pleasing effect."

The Gothic motif is used throughout the interior architectural features and the furnishings, many of which were made especially for the 111-year-old house. The grand staircase, mirrored parlors, vaulted ceilings, and functional trusses are embellished with rich carvings. The late Mr. Wheeler preserved the property in its initial splendor; when repairs were needed, even to replacing carpets or curtains, they were reproduced in the original materials and design.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has fully recorded the mansion's architectural details and furnishings. Carroll L. V. Meeks, president of the Society of Architectural Historians, in a letter to the editor of the Bridgeport *Post* wrote, "The Wheeler House is a unique example of a carefully preserved, perfectly maintained example of the cultivated taste of the mid-nineteenth century, used as an example by teachers in universities all over the country."

Santa Rosa, Calif. The Church Built From One Tree, in 1873, is in danger of

being torn down and replaced by a parking lot. The church was made from a giant redwood, believed to be more than 3,000 years old, and measured 18 feet in diameter and extended more than 275 feet skyward. The tree yielded 78,000 feet of lumber of which 57,000 were clear of knots. In 1906 the San Francisco earthquake brought disaster to Santa Rosa, but the Church Built From One Tree stood firm, losing only a part of its 70-foot steeple.

Newfane, Vt. Town fathers have decided that the old covered wooden bridge over Smith Brook must be replaced by one of concrete and steel. The city authorities will be glad to give the bridge to anyone who has $5,000 to move it to another spot.

Fremont, Calif. The proposed route for the local link of the Interstate Highway threatens several historic sites. The new road would pass through the Bell gravel pit at Irvington, scene of fossil finds that for years made headlines; through the ruins of the Gallegos winery, established in 1880; the Mayock winery; the common site of four former colleges; a pioneer residence; and an old brick power house at Mission San Jose.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

The Sarah Mellon Scaife Foundation of Pittsburgh has made a grant of $15,000 to the Harmonie Associates, Inc. This grant is to assist the Harmonie Associates in carrying out a program of aid to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in the restoration of Old Economy, Ambridge, Pa.

As the principal beneficiary of the will of the late Howard C. Sherwood, the Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities was given Mr. Sherwood's estate at East Setauket, Long Island. The bequest includes a two-story frame salt-box type house built 250 years ago, with its tangible property, $250,000 for its maintenance, and one-third of Mr. Sherwood's residuary estate.

Old Salem, Inc., Winston-Salem, N. C., recently opened its Fire House Museum in the reconstructed Market-Fire House. The house is located on the Main Street side of the square in the restored Moravian village. Recent ceremonies marked the 172nd anniversary of the arrival of the first fire engines in North Carolina.

The purchase and renovation of the Davenport house was the first project undertaken by Historic Savannah Foundation, Inc. Within a period of several months, Historic Savannah Foundation obtained title to the Davenport house, successfully launched a campaign for funds to restore the house, and found a tenant. The property was then deeded by Historic Savannah to the Savannah Foundation, Inc., and the building is now the headquarters of Family Service of Savannah, an agency under United Community Services. The mansion is a two-story brick structure of early Georgian architecture.

G. Norman-Wilcox, for the past 25 years curator of decorative arts at the Los Angeles County Museum in Pasadena, Calif., has obtained a one-year leave of absence to become the curator of the Tryon Palace Restoration, New Bern, N. C. The palace was started in 1767 and completed in 1770, when it was occupied by Governor Tryon and his family. It was used as North Carolina's first permanent State Capitol until 1794; later it became a ruin, burned, and was virtually demolished by salvagers. The restoration, in charge of a North Carolina State Commission, will be completed in May 1958.

The San Antonio Conservation Society is fighting to save the home of Jose Antonio Navarro, Texas patriot at Laredo and Nueva. The house may be torn down in a project to widen the streets. Navarro was one of two native-born Texans who signed the Texas declaration of independence.

A decoy collection of 800 birds has recently been placed on display at the Shelburne Museum, Vt. Included in

this collection are every kind and type of decoy in the United States, from crude Indian models to the polished exhibition decoys.

Henry Francis du Pont, founder of the Winterthur Museum in Delaware, was the recipient of the George McAneny Historical Preservation Medal of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. It was given for "outstanding achievement in the preservation of historic landmarks."

Travel editors from eastern United States and Texas visited the Casey Jones Home and Museum as a part of their "See Tennessee Tour." The entire Jackson visit was keyed to a railroad theme and lunch was served to the group at the Illinois Central yards, aboard a group of old camp cars.

Larkin House, Monterey, Calif. Characteristic Monterey architecture of wood and adobe is seen with New England furnishings and rare oriental porcelains brought by the Larkin clipper ships from Portsmouth, N. H., and from China and Siam. *Courtesy of Mrs. Alice Larkin Toulmin*

The Larkin house in Monterey has been donated by Mrs. Alice Larkin Toulmin to the California State Park Commission. The house, to be preserved as a memorial to Thomas O. Larkin, U. S. Consul to California from 1843-48, was constructed by Larkin when he arrived in California in 1834. The wood and adobe structure served as the consulate and social center when Mr. Larkin was the consul, and later the house was used as the headquarters of other government officials. The Larkin house is situated on the Old Plaza, near *Casa Amesti,* which is owned by the National Trust.

Louisiana Landmarks Society has undertaken to raise money to restore the *Seven Oaks Plantation,* west of Westwego; vandals have damaged the mansion, built in 1830.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

Copies of the *Report Submitted by the Legislative Research Council Relative to the Establishment of Historic Districts within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,* January 25, 1957 (House No. 2953), 44 pp. bibl., may be obtained by writing the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass. The statute, which created the Legislative Research Bureau, limited its activities to "statistical research and fact-finding." The scope and content of this report is, therefore, limited to factual material and does not include recommendations or legislative proposals.

Grady Clay in "Our Vanishing History," *Arts in Louisville* (April 1957), calls for the Kentucky Assembly, the Chandler Administration, historic associations and other civic groups to create an historic district around Frankfort's Liberty Hall. The area includes a collection of early Kentucky, federal, and post-Civil War architecture.

After 14 months of study and revision, the Charlottesville City Council amended the city code to preserve the "Old Brick" atmosphere of a two-block area surrounding the Court Square. The ordinance sets up a special Board of Architectural Review to pass upon new designs in the area and proposed structural changes, subject to the public view from within the area. The general design of buildings to be passed on must be early Virginian, Greek Revival, mid-nineteenth century vernacular, or a contemporary interpretation.

Requests for appropriations to maintain Sam Houston's old home in Huntsville, Tex., were made to the state legislature. The Sam Houston Memorial Association and the Sam Houston State College asked for $125,000 to enlarge the museum on the college campus and $15,000 a year for operating expenses. Dr. Harmon Lowman, college president, told the state that expenses of the museum, Houston's "steamboat house," and his law office heretofore have come from college funds. Three thousand school children visited the museum last year.

Governor W. Averell Harriman of New York has called for the creation of a temporary state commission on historical sites to draft a program for acquiring and preserving landmarks. Harriman said that historical structures should be regarded as "living textbooks" of New York history. "Yet," he said, "dozens of buildings had been torn down or had fallen into decay for lack of a coordinated program." As a result of the governor's plea, action has been taken to save two historic properties. The state commissioner of education has been authorized to acquire the Walt Whitman birthplace and grounds at West Hills, L. I., with an appropriation of $18,000. The house was built about 1810, and was owned by the Walt Whitman Association and maintained by private contributions and a small admission charge. State appropriations will also restore and develop the John Brown farm near Lake Placid in Essex County.

Tennessee legislature has appropriated $60,000 for the purchase and restoration of *Cragfont,* a house constructed by General James Winchester in 1798. Winchester, a man with a fondness for classical names, is responsible for naming the Tennessee towns of Memphis, Cairo, Sparta, Carthage and Rome. Supporters in the area say that Winchester's home stands as a "sturdy reminder of the rugged determination of our early settlers. Every piece of stone was hand chiseled, and the heavy poplar beams in the attic were put together with wooden pegs. Inside the house is the handiwork of craftsmen brought through the wilderness from Baltimore, 700 miles away. The black marble on the window sills and around the fireplace was brought from Italy."

Two counties, St. Johns and Flagler of the 31st Senatorial District of Florida, are preparing a bill calling for the creation of a commission on historical celebrations, and for an expanded program for preservation of historic sites and monuments. Celebrations of historically significant places such as St. Augustine, which commemorates its quadricentennial in 1965, and Forts Carolina and Pensacola, would be handled by a state committee and would be financed largely by state monies.

A bill before the Georgia legislature recommends that a sum of $971,094.84 be set up for repairs on the state capitol building. The dome, built in 1889, is badly in need of repair. Plans for the building show that the dome was supposed to have been covered with expensive but durable limestone; however to save expense at the time of construction, pressed tin was substituted for Indiana limestone. Metal plates loosened during the ensuing years and have had to be bolted. The tin has deteriorated and water is coming through, ruining the inner structure of the dome and other parts of the top floor and roof.

Old Georgetown Act, P. L. 808, which regulates the buildings in historic Georgetown, Washington, D. C., has been in effect more than six years. During this time the board of three architects, appointed by the Commission of Fine Arts, serving without compensation, has processed more than 2,000 cases. Several outstanding examples of early buildings were remodeled by a dress shop, laundry, lumber company, restaurant, and bank.

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

Ways of coordinating survey and inventory activities relating to historic sites and buildings were discussed on April 17, 1957, at a meeting held at the Department of Interior. The National Park Service plans to reactivate in July of this year the nationwide study of Historic Sites and Buildings conducted through the enactment of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. This study was suspended in 1941, during World War II, when the project was about half completed. A closed related project, the Historic American Buildings Survey, in which the Park Service participated with the Library of Congress and the American Institute of Architects, ceased work about the same time. Though some additions have been made to both these surveys since 1941, the work has been sporadic and the United States lacks the study and record data upon which sound national and state programs of historical preservation should be based.

Ronald F. Lee, chief of the Division of Interpretation of the National Park Service, presided over the meeting which was attended by historians, architects, archaeologists and recreational planners, members of the director's staff in Washington, the regional historians of the National Park Service, and the principal historical architect from the Eastern Office of Design and Construction.

In the belief that the cooperation and advice of other groups active in historical conservation would be indispensable to the success of the new federal program, the following leaders also attended the meeting: Richard H. Howland, president, and Mrs. Helen Duprey Bullock, historian, National Trust for Historic Preservation; George E. Pettengill, librarian, and Earl H. Reed, preservation officer, American Institute of Architects; Dr. Laurence Vail Coleman, director of the American Association of Museums; Dr. Solon J. Buck, representing the American Historical Association; Dr. S. K. Stevens, representing the Association for State and Local History; and Miss Harlean James, secretary, National Conference on State Parks.

—RONALD F. LEE.

INDEX OF HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURE

A six-year study devoted to an architectural survey has just been concluded by the Municipal Art Society of the City of New York, and 300 buildings are designated worthy of preservation in the city's five boroughs. The project was undertaken to establish which buildings in New York City were "considered the finest examples of particular styles and periods" and "to arouse public interest in preserving them," according to Whitney North Seymour, president of the society. To be known as *The Index of Historical Architecture,* the survey contains photographs, detailed descriptions and histories of each structure. "In New York City alone," Mr. Seymour stated, "nearly a third of the buildings originally scheduled for the *Index* were torn down while the survey was being completed. Many of these were lost, we feel, because of public apathy and lack of information. With the *Index,* we hope to help remedy this situation."

Working with the Society of Architectural Historians and the American Institute of Architects, the Municipal Art Society covered 269 years of construction, from 1661, with the building of the Bowne house in Queens, to 1930, when Rockefeller Center was begun. The buildings have been classified according to their importance from a standpoint of preservation. Trinity Church, the Statue of Liberty, and the New York City Hall are listed in the first category as structures of national significance and are recommended for preservation "at all costs." Buildings in the second group are designated for preservation because of their local or regional importance, such as the

Trinity Church, New York City, 1840-46. Architect, Richard Upjohn. —*Municipal Art Society*

Friends' Meeting House, the Central Park Arsenal, the Brooklyn Bridge, Grant's Tomb, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. City churches and synagogues, public buildings, hotels and clubs, commercial buildings, and private residences are recommended for "consideration."

The New York Community Trust is using *The Index of Historical Architecture* as a guide in its new program to place memorial plaques "on structures of historic or architectural distinction" in the metropolitan area. The first plaques are to be placed on Grace Church, Church of the Ascension, the University Club, and the Metropolitan Life Tower. Community Funds, Inc., affiliate of Community Trust, will administer the program.

The master *Index* will be maintained at the Art Society's office at 119 East 19th St., and copies were supplied to the American Institute of Architects and to the Library of Congress. The society has also published a condensed 36-page booklet called *Landmarks of New York,* which lists the buildings in the *Index* as well as the location of the structure, date of construction, the architect, and architectural style. Copies of the abridged version are available for public distribution for $2.00 each from the Municipal Art Society.

Bush-Holley House, Greenwich, Conn.—*Cal Hood*

Bush-Holley

On April 11, The Historical Society of the Town of Greenwich, Inc., a Trust member, signed an agreement to purchase the Bush-Holley house, the oldest unrestored house on its original site in the entire township of Greenwich, Conn. An intensive fund-raising campaign for $60,000 is being conducted by the society to underwrite the purchase, fire-proofing, heating, wiring, and restoration of the old landmark on Strickland Road, above the Lower Landing on Cos Cob Harbor. Robert A. Lee, society treasurer, and the society president signed the agreement with the owner, Mrs. Emma Constance Holley MacRae, who has lived in the house nearly 80 years. Mrs. Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., was appointed to lead the townwide membership campaign.

Records of the Bush-Holley house date back to the very early 1700's when the house was purchased by Justus Bush, a proprietor in what is now Rye, N. Y., and a Nieuw Amsterdam merchant, for his son Justus, Jr. It was a landmark even then, and the original section is believed to have been built in the 1680's. Although the builder's name is not known, architects and antiquarians conclude that the construction, and in particular a rare Jacobean fireplace with rounded back and a herringbone pattern of brick, makes the 1680 date a conservative one. Further evidence for the early date is the nine-foot thick central chimney with its coping of small Holland bricks. William E. Finch, Jr., former president of the society, heads a committee searching early Dutch and English records which may confirm a date as early as 1668.

The original nucleus was a two-and-a-half story unit. At the base of the massive stone chimney, in the cellar, is a stone arch 15 by 15 feet. The attic has a wide overhang on the ends of the house.

David Bush, born in the house in 1733, built a gristmill on the waterfront a few yards away; he prospered and is responsible for many features in

the house. The original portion was enlarged by pushing a smaller old house against the south end, and a later wing was added across the back. Rooms were panelled and one of the fireplaces was embellished with carved Georgian mantel and mouldings. Authorities state that the paint on some of the panels represents a very early example of the use of lead paint in America. Additions to the house were concluded in 1850 when the double porches were attached across the front. Outbuildings on the property include barns, a washhouse, and slave quarters. The gristmill was destroyed by fire in 1899.

General Israel Putnam spent much time in the Bush-Holley house during the Revolutionary period, because the house commanded a view of the Cos Cob salt-works and gristmill, which had to be defended from the British. Accessibility to the house by water was also important to General Putnam's strategy.

The house passed through many hands until it was bought nearly 80 years ago by Edward P. Holley, father of the present and last occupant. Mr. Holley brought many fine pieces of colonial furniture to the house which remain there. During the last decades while owned by Mrs. MacRae, and her husband, Elmer Brown MacRae, the artist, the structure was known as the "Holley Inn" and was a pension for artists, writers, and composers. Here such noted personalities as Childe Hassam, Lewis Comfort Tiffany, John Twachtman, Lincoln Steffens, Willa Cather, and Ernest Thompson Seton did some of their finest works.

The state of Connecticut recognized the architectural and historical importance of the Bush-Holley house by altering the route of the thruway to save the house.

An architect has been retained to restore the building. When the restoration is completed, the ancient landmark will house the historical society's collection of Greenwich memorabilia and its library, now open to the public in the Perrot Library of Old Greenwich. A meeting room and exhibition hall will be created in one of the "newer" sections of the old house.

—Anson C. Lowitz, President,
Greenwich Historical Society

HISTORIC INN FALLS THROUGH ICE

Eastport Inn, once a stagecoach stop between Traverse City and Petoskey, Mich., was scheduled to be moved three miles across Torch Lake ice to a new location. The 90-year-old structure crashed through the March ice about a quarter-mile offshore at the start of its journey.

PROPOSED PRESERVATION

Charlestown, N. H. Old Fort No. 4 Associates has undertaken to raise $200,000 in order to erect a reproduction of the great log bastion. Old No. 4, a stockade ringed 13-building edifice, played a key role in the Connecticut River Valley struggle between colonists and the French and Indians two centuries ago. From its protective walls, 31 soldier-settlers defended and beat off 700 invaders in a four-day battle in 1747.

Lewistown, Ill. Governor William G. Stratton has signed a bill providing for the purchase of the old Ross mansion for use as a state museum. The house was built in 1848 by Col. Lewis Ross, for whom the city was named.

Atlantic City, N. J. Batso, a village rich in colonial history, now owned by the state as part of the Wharton Tract, may be partially restored to its appearance in the Revolutionary War period and the early 1800's. An iron works was built in 1776 and operated until 1848, turning out cannon balls for the Revolutionary War and for the War of

1812, as well as stoves, pots, and other commercial metal goods.

Alexandria, La. The Central Louisiana Historical Society has proposed an area museum and historical center for the old Rapides parish courthouse building. It is one of the oldest buildings in Alexandria, and is located on the site of earlier courthouses on the square designed for that purpose in the original plat of Alexandria in 1805.

Jackson, Miss. Mississippi's old capitol will be restored and converted into a museum. The State Board of Health now occupies the structure but when it moves to its own new building, the House and Senate chambers will be restored. Restoration experts from the National Park Service will help in making the old statehouse as much like the original as possible.

Lancaster, Pa. Landisville Mennonite Church, built in 1740, is one of the old buildings recommended for preservation by officials of the Lancaster County Historical Society. The structure is of log with a stone foundation and broad shutters.

Sandwich, Mass. Restoration of Cape Cod's oldest dwelling, the Hoxie house, built in 1637, has been proposed. A saltbox type, the structure was claimed by the town to satisfy back taxes several years ago. Among earliest occupants of the house were a minister and his family of 17 children.

Bethlehem, Pa. The newly formed Wolf Academy Restoration Society plans to purchase the Wolf Academy, a stone building in East Allen Township, built in 1785. Governor George Wolf, who served in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and in Congress before becoming seventh governor of Pennsylvania in 1829, was the originator of Pennsylvania's Common School Law, the basis of the public education system in the state.

"Maison Montcalm," Quebec, Canada.—*Osterwinter*

FOREIGN PRESERVATION

Société de Conservation du Vieux Québec, Inc., announced at its first annual meeting in May that the "Maison Montcalm" had been purchased by the Provincial Government and will be restored and converted into a tourist reception center. The society had been successful in preventing the owners from razing the seventeenth-century structure and erecting a modern commercial building on the site. M.-Louis Paré, Secretary of the Quebec group, reports "a resolution of ours was also responsible for the abandonment of a city project to widen St. Denis Avenue, next to the Citadel, in order to provide additional parking facilities."

Spain and the Dominican Republic plan to build a reproduction of Columbus' ship, the *Santa Maria,* and sail it over the route Columbus took in 1492. The ship will be built from the original plans in the archives of the Madrid National Museum. The Duke of Veragua, a descendant of Columbus, will be among the passengers, and there will be a crew of twenty. The ship will depart in August from Palos, where Columbus started his voyage, and is due to arrive on October 12 (Columbus Day) at

Ciudad Trujillo, near where Columbus landed.

I. F. Wyatt, Honorable Secretary of the National Trust of Australia for the Preservation of Historic Buildings and Natural Beauty, New South Wales, recently expressed appreciation to us for material which explained our operation and goals. Mr. Wyatt writes of the work in Australia: "We have a tremendous field to cover here and a long way to go, but it is an exciting challenge spreading in all directions—old and beautiful buildings, lovely scenery and a wealth of native birds, animals, trees and flora. Our National Trust is fairly well established in this State and is strictly a citizens' organization with some minor government recognition. There are indications, however, that we will further improve our position in the next year or so but, of course, finance remains our chief problem. All office bearers are honorary."

POLAND

The Polish Embassy has presented the National Trust with a copy of *Museums and Collections in Poland,* 1945-55, by Stanislaw Lorentz, and *Protection of Historical Monuments in People's Poland,* 1956, by Jan Zachwatowicz. The latter volume is of particular interest to preservationists and reveals the Polish people's great desire to safeguard and protect the remnants of their cultural treasures, beginning with the Lower Paleolithic era.

A Directorate-General of Museums and the Protection of Monuments was set up under the Ministry of Culture in 1945, and the work has progressed gradually. The Directorate-General is assisted by the historical groups, the Committee for Town Planning and Architecture, the Polish Tourist Association, the Association of Polish Architects, and a special Archaeological Department.

Workshops for the Conservation of Historic Monuments exist for architecture, easel and mural painting, sculpture, decorative art (including wood, metal, and fabrics), and graphic art. Inventories, catalogues, and monographs are published by the State Institute of Art.

An important role in conservation work, not only in America, but also in Poland, is finding the proper utilization for the historic object. Because of high maintenance costs and lack of proper furnishings, Poland is able to set aside few buildings exclusively as museums. If a structure is to serve as a dwelling house, it is financed from funds destined for residential buildings; if an object is to be used by an institution, it is reconstructed or subject to conservation work from funds which are at the disposal of this institution.

DESTRUCTION

Upper Marlboro, Md. Old Marlboro House in the tobacco town of Upper Marlboro, Md., has been literally turned over to the wreckers. The inn, erected about 1732, was one of the colony's most elegant hostelries and was later frequented by southern delegates en route to meetings of the Continental Congress. The noted early company of travelling players, the Hallam Company, which gave its first performance in Williamsburg, Va., in 1752, gave a brief season in the inn's ballroom. Abandoned and virtually unoccupied for years, the building was in a dangerous condition of deterioration when a hurricane crashed a giant tree into the midsection of the structure, carrying roofing and timbers through to the cellars and creating such a hazard that the building was acquired by a nearby bank for a parking lot extension site. The National Trust made photographic records of the building and attempted to insure the preservation of some of the fine interior woodwork and other architectural features in two museum installations and in the restoration of nearby *Smallwood's Retreat,* without success. An of-

ficer of the bank reported, "Any salvage, of course, goes to the wreckers and apparently the inducement for the price to raze is not too high, and I suppose is due to the fact the bricks and perhaps some of the slate have some fair value, hence I cannot comply with your suggestion to offer *Smallwood's Retreat* anything, because, to repeat, what is of value is the property of the wreckers."

Harrisburg, Pa. Lininger's Bridge took a graceful but dramatic way out while Cumberland County commissioners were debating its removal. With a thunderous crack, the picturesque old covered bridge settled into the Conodoquinet Creek which it had spanned near Good Hope for an estimated 137 years.

San Francisco, Calif. Fabulous, two-story, 18-room Hotaling mansion near San Anselmo was destroyed by fire. Anson Hotaling, who developed a multi-million-dollar liquor business before the turn of the century, built the mansion in 1895. Hotaling's whisky warehouse in the financial district of San Francisco was restored in 1953 after a fire and is used by the local chapter of the American Institute of Decorators. The warehouse had escaped the flames of 1906, which gave rise to Charles K. Field's famous quatrain:

If, as they say, God spanked the town for being over-frisky,

Why did He burn the churches down, and save Hotaling's whisky?

Chappaqua, N. Y. Suburbia has claimed the old Sutton place, a farm dating back to before the Revolutionary War. The Haight family, old-time Quaker settlers who owned much of modern New Castle, built the original farm. The Suttons are direct descendants of the Haight family and have been forced to break up their farm because of burgeoning school taxes.

Petersham, Mass. Fire destroyed Petersham Town Hall, a 107-year-old landmark of Georgian architecture. It was the fourth town hall in the history of the town, built in 1850 at a cost of $4,500 to replace another town hall destroyed by fire.

Fair Lawn, N. J. Fire damaged the Revolutionary War house once occupied by Major Henry ("Light Horse Harry") Lee, father of General Robert E. Lee. Major Lee, chosen to deliver the eulogy after General Washington's death in 1799, was the first to characterize Washington as "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Wilmington, Del. Century-old Customs House (Old Federal Building) will be torn down. The building is of such a peculiar design that architects and engineers of the General Services Administration have concluded it would cost more to modernize the building than to build a new structure. Besides the abnormally thick walls and the wide staircase and hall, principal objections to the building from present-day point of view are the ceilings, 22 to 25 feet high, and the six-foot height of the first floor above the sidewalk level.

Lincoln, Neb. Holy Trinity Episcopal, third church established in Lincoln, was destroyed by fire. The only one of the first three church bodies to inhabit a single home, the Gothic structure had been occupied since 1889.

Wilmington, Del. To create parking space for a restaurant, the Shipley house, more than 200 years old, is being torn down. The restaurant, a block away, was originally built as a stable to serve the residents of the two-story Shipley house. The restaurant, however, is now the dominant part of the property, and the old dwelling will give way to the requirements of modern commerce and the former stable.

Schuylerville, N. Y. A 15-room, two-story frame house occupied by the same family since it was built in 1789, was leveled by fire. The structure, known as the Bacon Hill Tavern, was constructed during the Revolutionary War by Peter Fake.

New Orleans, La. Delord-Sarpy mansion, built around 1814, has been demolished to make way for the approaches to the Mississippi River bridge.

Memphis, Tenn. The Stockyards Hotel, at McLemore and Pennsylvania Streets, is being torn down to provide parking space. Back in the days when Memphis was the world's largest mule market, the Stockyards Hotel was known from Bangor to Oregon City and from San Diego to Miami. The gathering place for the mule buyers, mule dealers, and auctioneers, the hotel was famous for its gigantic steaks.

Laurel Hollow, N. Y. Laurelton Hall, one of the largest and most lavish private homes in America, built at an estimated cost of $13,000,000, was destroyed by fire. The Byzantine and Moorish structure, with 81 rooms, 26 baths and landscaped grounds, was completed in 1906 by Louis Comfort Tiffany, artist, designer and a son of the founder of Tiffany & Co., jewelers.

PUBLICATIONS

Preserving Our Past: An Investment in Our Future. Bureau of Museums. Historic Sites and Properties, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Harrisburg. 16 pp., illus.

This brochure sets forth a plan and program for development of historic properties under the administration of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. The presentation is made in the form of a challenge and a "call to action." The commission estimates that ten million dollars is necessary to fulfill provisions of an Act of Assembly in 1945 which called for a "building to honor the memory of William Penn and other necessary buildings for the state archives, libraries, and museum. . . ." The estimated sum would also be sufficient to complete the restoration and improvement of six major historic projects — Pennsylvania Farm Museum, Daniel Boone Homestead, Old Economy, Drake Well, Ephrata Cloister, and Cornwall Furnace.

Tidewater Maryland Architecture and Gardens, by Henry Chandlee Forman. New York: Architectural Book Publishing Company, Inc., 1956, 208 pp., illus., $10.00.

Through *Tidewater Maryland Architecture and Gardens,* a sequel to *Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland,* 1934, Henry Chandlee Forman, architect and historian, has made another valuable contribution to the field.

This second volume is a detailed record of a civilization which flourished on both sides of the Chesapeake Bay from 300 to 100 years ago. The series of concise monographs on Tidewater Maryland's buildings and gardens, classified regionally, reveal the beauty of a time and place which are sadly changed and have nearly vanished. Many of the buildings described have already been completely destroyed, are in the last stages of disintegration, or have been hopelessly changed by "improvements."

The historical text is supplemented by 150 illustrations. Forty-two are sketches, floor plans, architectural details, and gardens drawn by the author at the site. A wide range of structures is depicted, from manors and churches to gaols, dairies, and belvederes. In the introduction Mr. Forman supplies a glossary of obsolete building terms.

—T. B.

A Contribution to the Heritage of Every American: The Conservation Activities of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. By Nancy Newhall. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1957, 179 pp., illus., $17.50.

This beautifully illustrated volume chronicles in text and photograph some of the remarkable accomplishments of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Many persons are familiar with the role of the Rockefellers in restoring Colonial Williamsburg. Not so many are familiar with the fact that Rockefeller gifts and foresight

made possible the preservation of Sunnyside in Tarrytown, N. Y., the Hudson River Palisades, and an important section of magnificent redwoods in California; or that they contributed substantially to the acquisition of land for the Shenandoah, Great Smoky Mountains, Acadia, Grand Teton, and Virgin Islands National Park.

America's heritage is the theme of the book, and its purpose is to stimulate interest in conservation. Horace M. Albright, in the Epilogue, quotes from The New York *Times,* "As our urban, mechanized society spreads itself with increasing speed and destructiveness across the land, the human need for preserving contact with natural areas, with living, wild and growing things, becomes more explicit and more persuasive. As natural areas rapidly diminish, the battle to keep the best of the remaining ones intact grows more intense."

—T. B.

The Old Dutch Burying Ground of Sleepy Hollow in North Tarrytown, New York — a Record of the Early Gravestones and Their Inscriptions. Boston: The Rand Press, 1953, 175 pp., illus.

All the stones in the Sleepy Hollow graveyard erected prior to 1860, still surviving in whole or in part, are included in this compilation. Undertaken during the restoration of some of the stones at Sleepy Hollow, the publication was paid for by a private foundation concerned with the preservation of historic monuments and records. The catalogue supplements the 1926 record of the History Research Society of the Tappan Zee and is a consolidation of all known information on the old churchyard.

The notes on methods of preserving and restoring old gravestones will be helpful to parishes and organizations who own or maintain burying grounds. Libraries and historical societies having a genealogical collection will find useful the inscriptions which have been compiled and indexed. The comprehensive study also includes a map entitled, "Coordinate Layout of Existing Graves," at the end of the book, marking the location of all gravestones within the area of the early churchyard and assigns a number to each stone.

The book, presented for the purpose of promoting the care, preservation and recording of stones and monuments in the burying grounds of early America, is being distributed free of charge by Perry, Shaw, Hepburn and Dean, Architects, 955 Park Square Building, Boston 16, Massachusetts.

—T. B.

A Guide to Early American Homes—North. By Dorothy and Richard Pratt. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1956, 251 pp., illus., $6.95.

A Guide to Early American Homes—South. By Dorothy and Richard Pratt. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1956, 227 pp., illus., $6.95.

In the *Guides* the Pratts have collaborated to describe more than 1800 historic American houses. Historic museum houses and villages are listed, as well as the nationally known properties such as *Monticello* and *Mount Vernon.* Many of the 700 private houses may be visited by tourists by prior appointment, although the houses are closed to the general public. Organized house-and-garden tours which have become major annual events of national importance are described under the locality where each originates. Additional information includes how to get to the properties, days and hours of admission, entrance fees, and outstanding features.

Adam Thoroughgood House, Princess Anne County, Va.—*Henry Clay Hofheimer II*

Adam Thoroughgood House

Rededication ceremonies were held April 29, 1957, at the Adam Thoroughgood House, Princess Anne County, Va., restoration of the house having been completed. After passing through many hands in its three centuries of existence, the house was purchased and restored by the Adam Thoroughgood Foundation, headed by Henry Clay Hofheimer II, of Norfolk. Richard H. Howland, President of the National Trust, participated in the dedicatory ceremony.

Extensive alterations were made in the eighteenth century to this mid-seventeenth-century structure. Intensive archaeological and historic investigation was carried on by Finlay F. Ferguson, Jr., A.I.A., Norfolk architect, who directed the restoration program. The building stands today as a reconciliation of the work of two centuries; the original appearance of the seventeenth-century exterior has been combined with the finest eighteenth-century elements of the interior.

Adam Thoroughgood, one of Virginia's first settlers, came to America as an indentured servant in 1621, and became a prosperous community leader. Although a brick with the initials, "A.T." suggests that the "Good Adam" built the house, records do not confirm the fact, and the building may have been constructed by one of his sons or a grandson.

The brick structure is of late medieval domestic architecture. The west side of the house is laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers and the other three sides are English bond. There are massive outside chimneys, with rectangular tiles protecting the pent, and a steep A-gabled roof. Lead cames were found in the archaeological excavations and have been used in restoring the windows to their original appearance. Evidence indicated that the roof was of overlapping split-oak sheathing, with a second covering of cypress shingles.

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